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CHINESE REPULSED

On the Second Day of Attack Allied Force Succeed.

WALLED CITY OF TIEN TSIN

Is Successfully Stormed and Forts of Enemy Are Captured.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM PEKING.

Minister Wu Receives a Cablegram From Official Sources, Stating the Foreign Ministers Were Safe July 9, Which Is Two Days Later Than Reported Massacre.

London, July 17.—Mr. Wm. Pritchard-Morgan, member of parliament for Merthyr Tydvil received by cable positive assurances from a source upon which he relies that the British legation at Peking was still standing July 9, and also that Li Hung Chang left Canton to take supreme command at Peking.

Washington, July 17.—The whole Chinese situation materially brightened upon the receipt of Admiral Remy's cable report of the capture of Tien Tsin by the allies. A press dispatch, showing this was the native walled city, cleared up an ambiguity that was contained in the admiral's dispatch has swept away the last doubt in the official mind as to the importance of the victory. The hostile Chinese have been driven out of the shelter of the city into the open plain and the allied forces has quadrupled its efficiency in combat by placing the



LI HUNG CHANG.

Chinese in this position. It is not doubted that the forward movement on Peking will begin as soon as a cavalry contingent has arrived from Japan, which should be within a day or two.

The moral effect of the defeat of the allies at Tien Tsin would have been terrible, according to army officers and would have been followed by the extension of the Boxers' revolt to all parts of China. Even the Chinese minister thinks that this blow has done much to crush the rebellion. He already talks of peace commissioners in a most significant way.

There was no change in the official situation. Pending the arrival of the president it was not deemed proper to issue any orders to the troops. The impression gains ground that the good news of the morning has relieved the situation to the extent that the cabinet meeting called for the afternoon will not be obliged to deal with the emergency measures.

The prospects of an extra session of congress has receded into the background with the other unpleasant contingencies. Financial officers of the army, the paymaster general and quartermaster general say they have enough money to meet present emergencies and that after all, would be the only consideration that would involve an extra session in view of the determination to adhere to the "no war" status.

If Mr. Wu's cablegram is founded on fact, as he insists, it will undoubtedly have a most important effect upon the campaign. It is admitted by all officials that there can be no longer talk of delaying the campaign until fall on account of the climate reasons if the

ministers are still alive and there is any possibility of relieving them by prompt action.

MINISTER WU

Makes Some Suggestions About Dealing With Situation.

Washington, July 17.—The news of the fall of Tien Tsin was conveyed to the Chinese minister. He was surprised that any effective resistance had been made on the first day of the fighting. When seen he was induced to answer the following questions: "Based on your knowledge of the situation and familiarity with Chinese affairs how would you advise that the present situation be met?"

The minister said: "The first essential in dealing with the present situation is to maintain calm in the midst of the present feverish excitement and to avoid hasty conclusions based upon a multitude of conflicting reports. To be sure it appears that fighting has occurred at Tien Tsin, but many of the most vital features of the affair are lacking. There is nothing to show the steps taken by the viceroy or the taitai to maintain order and prevent bloodshed.

"It is clear that Tien Tsin is cut off from Peking so that at most these can be but a local demonstration and not one attributable to the government of China.

"The question is, how to meet the actual occurrences in China. The first suggestion is to send great bodies of troops and on that my position makes it impossible for me to express an opinion. But this much at least seems plain to me—that with any armed force there should go a civil officer or officers, men of the very highest ability and intelligence. That would afford an opportunity to learn whether there was any need of fighting. The purpose and the policy on each side could be made plain and there could be an intelligent understanding before a recourse to bloodshed."

Message to Minister Wu.

Washington, July 17.—The text of the dispatch received by Minister Wu and laid by him before Secretary Hay, is as follows: "The utmost efforts have been made to protect foreign ministers who were well on the 13th (Chinese calendar corresponding to our July 9). If Tien Tsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore the same in 100 years. Request the powers to preserve it as the consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce. Earl Li Hung Chang is transferred as viceroy to Chi-Li. Please transmit this dispatch to the ministers at other capitals." This dispatch which is dated July 16, was signed by viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung of Nanking and Wu Chang respectively, and also by Sheng, director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai. It was addressed to the Chinese minister in London and by him transmitted to Minister Wu under date of July 17. In accordance with the request contained in the cablegram Minister Wu asked Secretary Hay to agree, with the other powers to preserve Tien Tsin from destruction. The secretary's answer was not made public, but Minister Wu fears the destruction already has occurred. He regards the cablegram as perfectly authentic.

Message From Remy.

Washington, July 17.—Admiral Remy cabled the war department that the city and forts of Tien Tsin are in the hands of the allies. His list of killed and wounded is somewhat fuller than that formerly sent, but still not entirely complete. His dispatch dated Chefoo, July 17, follows: "I hope to get wounded from Tien Tsin either in hospitals in Taku or aboard Solace, communication very uncertain. Following casualties apparently confirmed: Marines, Captain Davis killed; Captain Lemley, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded. Army, Colonel Liscum killed; Majors Reagan and Lee, Captain Noyes, Brewster and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron wounded. Total killed and wounded reported 773; Russians and Japanese lose heavily; our total loss reported 213; about 40 were marines, but number believed to be exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic number of names which will be promptly telegraphed. City and forts now in hands of allies. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet. Officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff.

Advance of Allied Forces.

London, July 17.—European journals are indulging in a great deal of wild talk, crediting the powers with having decided to lay Peking in ashes, remove the capital to Canton, and hang the empress and Prince Tuan, but the writers fail to take into account the difficulties which would attend such undertakings. However, the chancelleries fully recognize the magnitude of the task confronting the great powers. As a matter of fact, as has already

been pointed out in these dispatches, the only thought for the moment of the powers is how best to reach Peking. Once there they can be depended upon acting to the best official information to exact whatever penalty appears to be the most striking and effective. The news of the success of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, though that success has been dearly bought, appears to clear the air somewhat. This victory over the Chinese, it is hoped, will enable the allies to resume preparations for an advance, especially as it is officially announced that the Japanese force of 22,000 will all be disembarked by July 19 at the latest.

Will Retain Chaffee.

Washington, July 17.—President McKinley on his return to Washington will promote Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee to be a major general of volunteers in consequence of the decision arrived at by the cabinet meeting to retain Chaffee in supreme command. It was made possible by the legal decision obtained that the promotion of Lieutenant General Miles and the resultant promotions caused a vacancy in the grade of major general of volunteers. Lieutenant General Miles had recommended that Major John C. Bates be sent to Taku, but members of the cabinet are well satisfied with General Chaffee. It is expected that in view of the large increase in the American force at least three brigadier generals will be sent to command brigades under General Chaffee and among those mentioned are Frederick D. Grant, R. H. Hall and J. M. Bell.

Native City Damaged.

London, July 17.—The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and finally silenced the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1,500 Russians assisted by small parties of Germans and French assaulted the fort and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment, the magazine of which the French subsequently blew up. A body of Americans, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the west arsenal, which the Chinese had re-occupied. After three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced the Chinese fled.

Allied Forces Succeed.

London, July 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Evening News telegraphing under date of July 17, says: "The allied troops resumed the attack upon the Chinese walled city of Tien Tsin on the morning of July 14 and succeeding in breaking the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses. The total losses of the allies in the engagements of Thursday, Friday and Saturday were about 800 killed or wounded. The casualties were greatest among the Russians and Japanese."

Loss in American Flour.

San Francisco, July 17.—The troubles in China will cause the suspension of our trade in flour and other commodities," said William Wiley, Hongkong representative of a big California milling company who has arrived from the Orient. "When I left Hongkong," he added, "business was dead there and at Shanghai. At least 2,000,000 sacks of flour were at Hongkong that could not be delivered in the interior. The flour in China that cannot be sold in the interior is worth \$1,500,000."

Wants to Go to China.

New York, July 17.—General Leonard Wood and his family arrived here from Havana. General Wood will proceed at once to Washington. When seen at Quarantine he said: "I have not been called home to consult about the removal of troops from Cuba to China, but to talk over general matters in reference to my post in Cuba. I would like, however, to go to China. I do not know that I will be selected for a command, but I want to go."

Attack on Tien Tsin.

Tien Tsin, July 17.—In the combined attack upon the native city over 40 guns bombarded the Chinese positions on July 13. The fighting was most determined, and the allies' losses were heavy. Eight Chinese guns were captured and the Chinese were driven out of the west arsenal after a fierce cannonade. A strong mixed force is now close to the walls, and it is expected that an assault will be made again.

Li Hung Chang Starts North.

Washington, July 17.—The state department has bulletined the following: "McWade at Canton informs him that Viceroy Li Hung Chang sailed for Hongkong. He received an edict appointing him viceroy at Chi-Li and commanding his immediate presence there. Fears are entertained at Canton that his absence may give occasion for disturbance of the peace."

Returned to Honolulu.

Honolulu, July 10, via San Francisco, July 17.—Leung Chitso, the noted Chinese reformer, on whose head a reward of \$15,000 is offered by the empress dowager, has returned to Honolulu from the island of Maui. The reformer has been on the islands about three months organizing the Bow Wong movement, which has its object the overthrow of the empress.

Troops For Orient.

San Francisco, July 17.—Companies A, B, C and D of the Fifteenth regiment have arrived, in command of Colonel Edward Maile. They were immediately put on board the transport Summer which is scheduled to sail at once for Nagasaki. The transport Hancock has been ordered to return to Nagasaki with all possible haste.

Preparing to Leave.

San Francisco, July 17.—Ho Yow, the imperial consul general of the Chinese empire is officially preparing to receive passports for himself and his attaches. In an interview he said: "I understand that Minister Wu at Washington is ready to leave at any time. I have not as yet received definite orders from him."

Catholic Mission Destroyed.

Washington, July 17.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from Mr. Allen, the American minister in Corea, saying that the Boxers on Saturday, July 14, destroyed a Catholic mission three miles from Corean boundary and 50 miles from the American lines.

Offer of Services.

Indianapolis, July 17.—Governor Mount telegraphed President McKinley offering the services in China of three regiments and three batteries of Indiana for protection of Americans in China.

COLONEL BRYAN

Thinks Voters Will Discern Between Two Great Principles.

Lincoln, Neb., July 17.—William J. Bryan was asked if the anti-imperialist vote would be seriously affected by the announcement of some of the opponents of imperialism that they would oppose him on account of the silver plank in the platform. He replied: "Several gold standard opponents of imperialism have already signified their intention to support the Democratic ticket, although the anti-imperialist league has not acted officially. In such a matter each individual is governed by his own views as to their relative importance of the issues."

"The Democratic platform declares the question of imperialism to be the paramount issue. If any opponent of imperialism refuses to support the Democratic ticket, because of the silver plank it must be because he considers the monetary question more important than the Philippine question; that is he prefers gold standard empire to a bimetallic republic. When the test comes I believe that those who adhere to the doctrine that governments derive their just powers not from superior force, but from the consent of the governed, will support our ticket, even though they do not endorse the silver plank. A large majority of the Democrats believe that a restoration of bimetalism would prove a blessing, but the anti-imperialists who dispute this will admit that any evils that might arise from bimetalism could be corrected more easily than the evils which would follow from the deliberate endorsement of militarism and imperialism."

Ball Players Punished.

Chicago, July 17.—Ban Johnson, president of the American League of ball clubs ordered Norman Eberfeld, short stop of the Detroit nine suspended and placed a fine on Frank Dillon, first baseman of the same club. President Johnson's action is due to the row over the game Sunday when the Detroit players and the spectators made things decidedly warm for Umpire Cantillon. Several other Detroit players received fines. Eberfeld is from Cincinnati.

To Revoke Charters.

St. Louis, July 17.—Attorney General Crow filed in the state supreme court on quo warranto proceedings against the St. Louis Transit company and the United Railways company, asking that their charters be revoked.

About the Oregon.

Washington, July 17.—The following dispatch was received at the navy department from Commander Wilde, dated Noji, July 17: "Oregon passing through Simonofski straits on way to Kure. All well."

War dancing among the Blanketer Indians in Minnesota has been ordered stopped.

Former Banker W. A. Paulson of Chicago has been found guilty of embezzlement.

BACK AT WASHINGTON.

President McKinley Arrives at White House From Canton.

CABINET MEMBERS HOLD A MEETING

Chief Executive of the Nation Is Fully Advised of the Latest Developments in the Situation in the Celestial Empire.

Washington, July 17.—The president, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, arrived in Washington at 1:40 p. m. in a special car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train out of Canton. The train was 40 minutes late. The president was met at the depot by Secretary of War Root and Adjutant General Corbin and drove directly to the White House. Colonel Webb Hayes and William Barber, the president's nephew, accompanied him and are guests at the White House. At York, Pa., where a Republican convention is in session, the train stopped for a few minutes while the president shook hands with a large number of people.

The cabinet met at 2:30 p. m. Secretaries Hay, Gage, Root and Long and Postmaster General Smith were present.

Secretary Root took lunch with the president before the meeting and placed in his possession the latest information from China including Minister Wu's cablegram and Admiral Remy's cablegram on the fight at Tien Tsin.

FINLEY ANDERSON

Testifies in the Case Against Caleb Powers at Georgetown.

Georgetown, Ky., July 17.—Finley Anderson, who was in the witness box, testifying in the Powers case, resumed his testimony. In the course of his testimony witness said that on January 24, Caleb Powers told him that the crowd of mountaineers which was being organized were going to Frankfort to intimidate the legislature and if necessary to kill enough Democrats to give the Republicans a majority. He said: Powers told me Goebel would never live to be governor and said he (Powers) would kill him if nobody else would."

The conversation to which witness referred was on the day preceding the advent of 1,200 mountaineers upon Frankfort. Witness said he heard Powers and others talking about Goebel wearing a coat of mail, but some of them said he could be killed anyway. Powers was in conference with ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, Wharton Golden, Robert Noakes and others. The defendant did not lose his composure during the damaging testimony against him, except for a moment when his face showed signs of agitation.

Judge Tinsley conducted the cross-examination and extracted from the witness the fact that he had called on Colonel T. C. Campbell in Cincinnati. The witness became badly confused and could not recall who took him to Colonel Campbell, though he claimed several people were with him at the time. He denied that either Justus or Arthur Goebel assisted him in getting employment in Cincinnati and denied that his trip to Cincinnati was for the purpose of becoming a witness in the Powers case.

Ready to Surrender.

Middlesboro, Ky., July 17.—Berry Howard has written a letter to R. C. Ford in which he states that he is anxious to surrender to the authorities and will do so any day if the commonwealth will grant him bond. He further says he is prepared to give bond in any sum from \$10,000 to \$20,000. He says his business interests would be ruined if he had to lie in jail for several months. Howard is charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel.

Was Not Drowned.

Nashville, Tenn., July 17.—A. H. Ratterer, who it was reported jumped from a steamer and was drowned at Hoboken several days ago, is alive and well. His brother in this city has received a letter from him, saying that he was on his way back to China. When he jumped from the steamer he swam ashore. He is 17 years old and has seen much of the world, being just back from the Philippines by way of China and the Paris exposition.

Hon. C. B. Randall has been nominated by the Democrats as Bailey's successor in congress from Texas.

W. R. Hearst has advised the Democratic clubs to publicly ratify the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson.

Rev. G. L. Smead of Ashland county, Ohio, was chosen superintendent of the institution for the blind at Columbus.